France in Process of Recovery from | elaborately set forth by M. Hanotaux. Conthe War of 1870.

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Handbux. Translated from the French. With portraits. In four volumes. Vol. II (1873-1875). Svo. pp. xv. 780. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The second of the four volumes in which M. Hanotaux has undertaken to survey the rebuilding of modern France, after the disaster of 1870. is, like the first, nothing if not readable. The author is not only a sober historian-he is a statesman, but he writes of events that have come within his own experience, and he writes, therefore, like a human being, sensitive to all of the passions involved in the epoch with which he deals. He sees the personages of the drama he describes not simply as figures in the game of politics, but as men, and the result is a narrative of singularly vivid interest. This instalment of it is chiefly concerned with the efforts of the Duc de Broglie to keep France faithful to conservative ideas, and with the steps which promised for a time to lead to the restoration of the monarchy in the person of the comte de Chambord, but only paved the way for the final establishment of the Third Republic and the recognition of democracy as the definitive expression of the genius of the French people. Gambetta is portrayed in some of the best pages of this volume, and divers other men of mark are brought upon the scene with the skilful and sympathetic touch of which M. Hanotaux possesses the secret. The two chapters in which the authors, publicists, artists and scientists of the period are tersely sketched are not on the same level of excellence that the author has reached in the bulk of his work, and, indeed, so very scrappy are they that they might just as well have been emitted. But, after all, it is for political history that we go to M. Hanotaux, and there he does not disappoint us. Mr. J. C. Tarver supplies an English version of the text which reads smoothly, and, barring a few misprints, the volume is handsomely presented.

The situation commemorated in this history was essentially modern. The conflict of arms had given way to the conflict of tongues and of pens, especially of tongues. Yet it was, in its way, as dramatic as any in the annals of on which the country, for good or for ill, would develop through an indefinite period. It is easy for the observer who likes to consider the French unstable in their political arrangements to point to the excessively variegated character of their political history ever since the Revolution, and to dilate upon the celerity with which their modern ministries rise and fall. It is probably true, as Mr. Bodley and other acute students have concluded, that there is something in the gentus of the race which will forever prevent the successful termination of any effort it may make to approximate in its governmental fabric to the ideal embodied in British practice. Doctrinaires may again and again look lovingly upon the constitution which holds sway across the Channel and plausibly advocate the creation on French soil of something like it, but the French will never emulate their neighbors beyond a point soon reached. Yet, at the time taken by M. Hanotaux for his point of departure in this volume, the country was steadily arriving at the conviction that it had made experiments enough, and, if only as a matter of self-preservation, must choose a line and stick to it. "France wished to manage her own business," says M. Hanotaux. She was in no mood for shifty procedure, for guesses at the right solution of her problems, for government which did not thoroughly know its own mind. Chaos had come again with the advent of the Prussians, and on their departure France set about putting her house in order. The Duc de Broglie believed that he could make valuable contributions to the performance of the heroic task, and nobody questions his good faith, or underestimates his abilities. But he had not the gift of prescience which would have told him that the moment had come for taking the people on as partners in the business of government, not as investors in a scheme which might or might not turn out profitably.

A man of the purest honor, conscientious in his attitude toward the people and resolved to deserve well of his country, he had, nevertheless, what M. Hanotaux calls "a latent fidelity to the Orleanist cause, a very prudent fidelity, which was willing to await, in order to pledge the princes without compromising them, the hour when, consecrated legitimate heirs of the dynasty, they would be able to proclaim without danger and without surrender their unshakable sttachment to modern France." In short, he was for the monarchy, if it could be restored without bloodshed, and, in fact, with the fullest guarantees of that conservatism in administration which, as a good citizen, he believed to be for the best interests of the greatest number. Unfortunately for him, the moment called for direct dealing, and if his cabinets fell it was because he practised "a very refined policy, all in half-lights, tact, reserve, in which the task was to surprise everybody a little, for the good of everybody." He did not hear democracy knocking at the door, or, if the sound did faintly touch his ears, he deemed it injudicious to place all his cards upon the table. Influencing the too diplomatic course of the statesman was the temperament of the man, whose handicap where the divination of democratic aspirations was concerned is well hit off by M. Hanotaux in this

An intimate friend of the Duc de Broglie said to him one day: "Just stretch out that hand of yours which sticks behind your back not knowing what to do with itself." This dread of geniality rendered the demeanor of this "honest man" icy. Aristocratic pride, men said. No! Albert de Broglie must rather be held to have been, like some others, shy.

What France needed was a man quick to enter into all its emotions and ready to meet it half way, or even more, as it groped toward political light. It found such a man in Gambetta. Meanwhile, the Duc de Broglie steered a prudent course in the hope that events would of themselves bring about a restoration of the monarchy, and, as it happened, the candidate for the throne who could claim the most promising following, the Comte de Chambord, was equally ill equipped to penetrate to the heart of the situation and to act with the decisiveness of a born ruler of men. The details of the long struggle over the question of the flag are

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cisely summarized, they amount to this: The Comte de Chambord stood for the monarchical principle in its integrity; of that principle the white flag was the conclusive external expression; the tricolor not only symbolized the tragic aspects of the Revolution, but implied a diminishment of the royal prerogative. M. Chesnelong put the matter before him with irrefutable logic. "Without the tricolor," he said, "the monarchical enterprise would neither welcomed by the army, supported by the country, seconded by the government, nor voted by the majority." With it the prince might have ridden into power, and that he was inflexible in his refusal shows his nobility of soul. There is something fine in the spectacle presented by this prince who, politically, "preferred suicide to dishonor"; who, as one of his countrymen put it, threw the crown out of the window, for a principle. It is impossible not to sympathize with the emotion which M. Hanotaux thus illustrates:

Hanctaux thus illustrates:

"The tricolor flag! Can I forget?" said the prince to himself, lost in his reflections, always the same, and which so many direct witnesses allow us to reconstruct—"can I forget that this tricolor flag killed Louis XVI? It was this tricolor flag which, surrounded by pikes, dripping with the blood of the heads impaled on them, drove away and killed my great-uncle. And I am to accept this flag! Never! Never! What that flag has done it will do again; and, further, that is what is being prepared by bringing me back behind it. It is the symbol, the standard, recognized by all, of the political heresy to which I am the antithesis, of the Revolution. This flag is perhaps not actually anarchy, but at least—I know its insidious methods—it is the predominance of the fickle will of the nation over tradition, of the aspirations of the modern world over the principle of authority, of the interests and rights of the society of 1789 over the eternal necessity, in France, of a stable government; it signifies supremacy of parliament, guided by some leading personalities, over the sovereign simply reigning."

It is impossible, we repeat, to withhold sympathy from the man in the toils of these reflections, and we respond the more readily to the appeal he makes in his difficulty because we are constrained to admit that he was justified in some of his fears. On the other hand, we cannot ignore the fact that, whether actuated by ourely personal feeling or by a righteous conviction as to the public good, the Comte de Chambord drew away at this crisis from the people whose destinies he so sincerely cherished. Fickle or no, the will of the nation was bound to triumph over tradition, and while it might France, for it meant the choosing of that path | have been led by a persuasive monarch, it was too fully awake to the importance of its own liberties to surrender to a king without proper safeguards. The tricolor implied precious safeguards, and so sternly was the national temper fixed upon it that to reject it was like flying in the face of nature. The Comte de Chambord did not realize this. He, like the Duc de Broglie, was indifferent to the knocking of democracy at the door. Both men let a great chance slip through their fingers through failing to see that, when all the innumerable moves in the political game had been played, the issue remained one of simple human nature. M. Hanotaux constantly tempts us to pause upon this or that episode or personality in his narrative. We would like, for example, to do more than note in passing the admirably dispassionate manner in which he speaks of Bazaine. But this volume as a whole is to be commended chiefly for its exposition of the way in which the stars fought in their courses, despite all that the Duc de Broglie and the Comte de Chambord could do, to give the French democracy its chance.

STORIES ABOUT TALKERS.

Feeling Like a Walrus on an Icefloe.

From The Cornhill.

There is a story of Macaulay and some other great conversationalists getting into the swing at breakfast when staying. I think, with Lord Lansdowne. They drew their chairs to the fire, the rost of the company formed a circle round them, and listened meekly to the dialogue until luncheon. What an appailing picture! One sympathizes with Carlyle on the occasion when he was asked to dinner to meet a great talker, who poured forth a continuous flow of jest and aneedote until the meal was far advanced. Then came a lull. Carlyle laid down his knife and fork, and, looking round with the famous "cruelfied" expression on his face, said in a voice of agonized entreaty: "For God's sake, take me away and put me in a room by myself, and give me a pipe of tobacco!" He felt, as I have felt on such occasions, an imperative need of silence and recollection and repose. Indeed, as he said on another occasion of one of Coleridge's harangues, "to sit still and be pumped into it never an exhilarating process."

Of course, there come to all people horrible tongue tied moments, when they can think of nothing to say, and feel like a walrus on an icefice, heavy, melancholy, ineffective. Such a catastrophe is almost invariably precipitated in my own case by being told that some one is particularly anxious to be introduced to me. A philosopher of my acquaintance, who was an admirable talker, told me that on a certain occasion, an evening party, his hostess led up a young girl to him, like Iphigenia decked for the sacrifice, and said that Miss — was desirous of meeting him. The world became instantly a blank to him. The enthusiastic damsel stared at him with large, admiring eyes. After a period of agonized silence, a remark occurred to him which he felt might have been appropriate if it had been made earlier in the encounter. He rejected it as useless, and after another interval a thought came to him which he saw might have served if the suspense had not been already so prolonged; this was also put aside; and, after a se

THE SONG OF ISLAM.

BY DORA GREENWELL.

He sang not of love's delight,
Of the day and the night and the world,
Of the passing exquisite
Of a moment heaped and hurled,
Of the mingling of soul and breath,
Of the soft and detaining kiss,
Of the step that hastens to bliss,
Of the clasp that lingereth;
He sang not the moment brief,
That crowneth the cup of life,
With flower and with fruit and with leaf, BY DORA GREENWELL

Of the javelin's steely flight,
Of the flashing of spear and sword,
Of the wine that moveth aright
In the wine cup freely poured.
He sang not of what men praise,
Of how men suffer or grieve,
Of the little dust that we raise,
Of the little dust we leave;
Of the moving caravan.
Or the camels' patient march,
Or the skies unmoving arch.
He sang not the song of man.

He sang of the life that takes
Its sleep in the arms of death,
Of the dawn through the dusk that breaks
That the darkness conquereth.

He sang of the flowering rod, Of the almond's blossoming He sang of the howering rod.
Of the almond's blossoming.
He sang of the seed in the clod
A dark, unlovely thing.
He sang of the blade through the sod,
That cleaves at the breath of spring,
He sang to the ear of God.
He sang the song of a King!

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS BURIED. London, Nov. 14.-The body of the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sir George Williams, who died on November 6, was buried in Williams, who died on November 8, was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day in the presence of an immense throng. In the crowd there were a hun-dred diergymen of various denominations, nearly a thousand delegates from British and foreign thousand delegates from British and foreign branches of the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations with which Sir George Williams was connected, and the Lord Mayor and sheriffs in their robes of state.

Postmaster General Institutes Extensive Reforms.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 14.—The Postmaster General
has quietly completed a thorough reorganization of the entire Postoffice Department, which will go into effect December 1. The necessity of such reorganization has long been obvious to those in a position closely to observe the workings of this department, and its accomplishment on the thorough and comprehensive lines laid down by Mr. Cortelyou promises much in the way of increased efficiency, expedition of service and saving of what railway

Notable in the new organization are the following: The grouping of everything affecting post-offices, from the appointment of the postmaster to the control of the movement of the mails within the jurisdiction of the larger offices, under the First Assistant; the confining of the duties of the Second Assistant to all transportation of the mails other than that which comes within the jurisd of the larger offices; the transfer of the Money Order Division to the Third Assistant, who al-ready controls the registry system and all other revenue producing sources of the department; the transfer to the Fourth Assistant of the topographic division, which is chiefly engaged in making maps for the rural free delivery service, already under the control of the Fourth Assistant, and the centralization of all supply divisions under his con-

While the abolition of the somewhat ludicrous spectacle of the registry and money order divisions resorting to a species of competition more suitable to petty business competitors than to branches of the government service, and the centralization of all supplies under a single head responsible to the Fourth Assistant, will constitute the most notice-able improvement which will immediately follow the reorganization, numerous others, less obvious, are regarded as certain to be effected by the new

The new arrangement will be put in operation by the following order, which will be issued by the Postmaster General to-morrow morning:

Postmaster General to-morrow morning:

It is hereby ordered that the Division of Appointments, Division of Bonds and Commissions, and the Division of City Free Delivery, heretofore under the supervision of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, be transferred and assigned to the First Assistant Postmaster General; that the Division of Money Orders, heretofore under the supervision of the First Assistant Postmaster General; that the Division of the First Assistant Postmaster General; be transferred and assigned to the Third Assistant Postmaster General; that the Division of Files and Records, under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; he abolished and its personnel and work assigned to the office of the Chief Clerk of that Bureau; that the office of the Chief Clerk of that Bureau; that the office of the Chief Clerk of that Bureau; that the supervision of Dead Letters and the Division of Postoffice Supplies, heretofore under the supervision of the First Assistant Postmaster General, and the Division of the First Assistant Postmaster General, that the division superintendents, the rural agents, and the olerks at Division Headquarters, Rural Free Delivery Service, heretofore under the supervision of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, be transferred and assigned to the Postmaster General (Division of Postoffice Inspectors and Mail Depredations); that all clerks in the Department engaged in handling supplies and in the work incident thereto be transferred and that the organization of the Postoffice Department shall be as follows: ation of the Postoffice Departmen

of the Fourth Assistant Fusingles Department that the organization of the Postoffice Department shall be as follows:

Office of the Postmaster General—Chief clerk, private secretary, Assistant Attorney General, purchasing agent, chief inspector (Division of Postoffice Inspectors), appointment clerk, disbursing

derk.

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General
Office of Appointments, Division of Bonds and
Ommissions, Division of Salaries and Allowances,
Division of City Delivery, Division of Correspond-

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General—Division of Railway Mail Service, Division of Foreign Mails, Division of Railway Adjustments, Division of Contracts, Division of Inspection, Division of Daulpment.

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General—Division of Finance, Division of Stamps, Division of Money Orders, Division of Registered Mails, Division of Classification, Division of Redemption.

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Division of Rural Delivery, Division of Supplies, Division of Dead Letters, Division of Topography.

plies, Division of Described Department are rephy.

The regulations of the Postoffice Department are hereby amended in conformity with the foregoing transfers and designations.

This order is to take effect December 1, 1905.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

Postmaster General.

Under the reorganization secured by the Post-master General's order the broad plan upon which the department's work is now allotted may be

summarized as follows: Postmaster General-Direction and supervision of the postal service.

First Assistant Postmaster General-Postoffice personnel and management. Pirst Assistant Postmaster General—Trans-pertation of the meils.

Third Assistant Postmaster General—Postal finance.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Rural free delivery and miscellaneous postal business.

MANY SEEK SPEAKERSHIP

Up-State Assemblymen Call on State Chairman Odell.

Assemblyman Edward A. Merritt, jr., of St. Law Assemblyman Edward A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Law-rence County, and S. Percy Hooker, of Genesee County, were two of State Chairman Odell's callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and their errand was in connection with the Speakership of errand was in connection with the Speakership of the next Assembly. It is understood that James T. Rogers, of Broome, left Binghamton last night, and will be in town to-day on the same errand. Mesers. Merritt and Hooker also called on Gov-ernor Higgins. Some of the other candidates are Jesse Phillips, of Allegheny; R. L. Cox, of Erie; Sherman Moreland, of Chemung; Charles W. Mead, of Albay, and Assemblyman Wainwright, of West. of Albany, and Assemblyman Wainwright, of West.

There was a good deal of discussion yesterday about the possibility of the Justice Hooker case about the possibility of the Justice Hooker case becoming an issue in the Speakership contest. Messrs. Cox and Hooker voted against Hooker. Generally speaking, all the other candidates for the Speakership voted in favor of acquitting him. While there was a good lead of criticism of those who voted to acquit Mr. Hooker, with scarcely an exception the Hooker men were returned this year. The aspirants for the Speakership who voted for Mr. Hooker say that there is no longer any Hooker Issue. This is disputed by the anti-Hooker men, who call attention to the narrow escape from defeat of Arthur Wade, of Chautauqua, whose district ordinarily gives nearly five thousand plurality. Mr. Wade squeezed through with a margin of a few hundred, and there is a contest for his soat.

Governor Higgins told his callers yesterday that his only concern in the Speakership matter was to have a successor to Speaker Nixon who would adorn the position. State Chairman Odell was noncommittal on the Speakership. He went to Newton Bookership, but is expected back to-day or to-morrow.

SHAW PLAY CASE ADJOURNED.

Arnold Daly Held in \$500-All Defendants Must Appear in Court.

Magistrate Whitman, in the Tombs court, yes hagistrate whitman, in the Tombs court, yes-terday, called the case of the theatrical people who were made defendants for producing Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," at the Garrick Theatre recently. Paul Krotel, Deputy Assistant District Atterney, appeared to prosecute, but the only representative of the dramatic company present was Arnold Dely.

Counsel for Sain Gumperts, manager of the thea-

tre, asked for an adjournment, but Mr. Krotel said he had learned that Mr. Daly was about to leave

the city on a long tour.

"Are all the defendants here?" saked Mr. Krotel.

Then he called the names of the persons for whom warrants had been issued, namely, Arnold Daly,

Mary Shaw. Chrystal Herne, John Finlay, Fred Tyler and Sam Gumpertz. Oply Mr. Daly re-

sponded.

Detective Cohen, of Inspector Brock's staff, told of visiting the playhouse on the night the play was produced. The prompt book was placed in evidence, and was admitted to be a correct copy of the

At the conclusion of Sergeant Cohen's testimony C. P. Williamson, Mr. Daly's lawer, said:
"It has not been shown here that any offence
has been committed under the statute, and I move for the discharge of the prisoner."
"Motion denied," replied the court.

It was agreed to adjourn the case until December \$3, at 10 a. m. Mr. Daly appeared staggered when the magistrate said: "I shall have to hold you in bonds, Mr. Daly.

"I shall have to hold you in bonds, Mr. Daly.
What amount do you suggest, Mr. Kretel?"
"Five hindred dollars will satisfy the District
Attorney's office, I think," answered Mr. Krotel,
and Magistrate Whitman paroled Mr. Daly to give
him time to find a bondsman.
"I want it distinctly understood," said Magisrate Whitman, sternly, "that all of these defendants must be in court at the next examination.
Otherwise the warrants for their arrests, which I
have signed, will be executed forthwith."

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, November 14.
SECRETARY BONAPARTE'S PROJECT.—Naval

officers are keenly interested in the recommenda-tions upon which Secretary Bonaparte is at work respecting the increase of the navy. He is known to favor battleships and torpedo boats, and it is expected he will be influenced by the naval senti-ment, which seems now to be against any other destroyers and gunboats. It is held among some of the Secretary's advisers that the service has enough of the ships of the armored cruiser and the gunboat class, and as an evidence of this examples are given of the policy of sending to the navy yards the ships of such types which are considered as no longer available for duty. In nearly every case where it has been a question of the repair of a ship of war of the intermediate type, the department has determined there shall be only such work done as will prevent the vessel from deteriorating, and as will prevent the vessel from deteriorating, and no provision is made for restoring the ship for active duty. With this state of affairs before the Secretary, he is likely to accept the view that the service is sufficiently well equipped with gunboats and armored cruisers, and that the strategic value of the service shall be maintained by having battle-ships and torpedo beats provided for in the next naval bill. It is understood that Secretary Bonaparte, while he intends to follow this policy, will not adopt the numerical proportion suggested by the general board.

MILITARY DUTY AT CORNELL.-Captain F. A. Barton, 3d Cavalry, who is on duty at Cornell as professor of military science, has been receiving high praise from President Schurman on account of his work. Captain Barton has informed the War Department also that he has received the heartlest support in his work from the faculty and the whole student body. When he returned last year to Cornell, his alma mater, after an absence of over thirteen years, he had some misglyings about the success of carrying out the duty to which he had been assigned at Ithaca. He duty to which he had been assigned at Ithaca. He was led to believe that a feeling of hostility existed toward the military department, and that this sentiment, manifest even in the faculty, would make his work disheartening. He says there has not been a single case of insubordination on the part of any student; that the young men have, without an exception, shown a spirit of willingness, good feeling, and an interest in the work of the nullitary department, while the members of the faculty have received him with open arms. The greatest need of the military department at Cornell, says Captain Barton, is an armory of a sufficient floor space to drill a battalion, a need which he considers one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the university.

DISAPPEARED FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, -The friends of Lleutenant F. I. Otis, of the army, have about given up hope of hearing of him again. He has not made his appearance at any army post, as he was expected to do shortly, since he left Gov-ernor's Island six weeks ago. At the end of three months his name will be dropped from the Army Register as a deserter. If by any chance he reports to an army officer or is arrested he will be brought before a court martial to answer the charge of absence without leave and to defend himself against the charge of duplication of his pay accounts. This the charge of duplication of his pay accounts. This he is alleged to have done in San Francisco and in New-Tork, after his public complaint that his army pay was not enough to support himself, his wife and his five children. He has hitherto borne a good record, and is considered a bright and efficient officer. The surgeons at Governor's Island reported that he was not mentally responsible, and for a time he was under observation by experts in New-Tork. This incident would probably be employed as a defence of any alleged misconduct in which Lieutenant Otis has indulged lately.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.-The following army and navy orders have been issued: ARMY.

The following assignments of officers of the artillery corps, recently promoted, are announced

Ocionel LUIGI LOMIA and Lieutenant Colonel ALBERT S. CUMMINS, to coast artillery.

Major MILLARD F. HARMON to Fort Hamilton for temperary duty, thence assume command Fort Cas-well. well.

Pirel Lieutenant CHARLES J. NAYLOR, to 12th Cavalry,
WIGH A. DRUM. 27th Intentry, to 25d

First Lieutenant HUGH A. DRUM, 27th Infantry, Infantry. First Lieutenant THOMAS W. BROWN, 284 Infantry, to 27th Infantry. Pire Lieutenant FREDERICK VAN S. CHAMRERIAIN.
M. Infantry, to general hospital Presidio of San
Francisco for treatment.
NAVY.

Captain E. J. DORN, retired, detached navy yard, Boston, to naval station New-Orleans. MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.-The following It was cast recently by the Gorham Company

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ovements of vessels has been reported to the Navy Department:

vv. 12.—The Denver, at Santo Domingo City; the Nevada, at Newport News, the Eagle, at Monte Christi, the Justin, at Cavite; the General Alava, at Hong Rong Nov. 14.—The Ohio, at Hong Koug; the Columbia, Hampton Roads; the Paducah, at Tempkinsville.

SAILED. w. 13.—The Denver, from San Pedro de Macoris for Santo Domingo City: the Porter, the Rodgers, the Nicholson, the Blakely and the Dupont, from An-napolis for Norfolk; the Princeton, from San Diese for San Francisco: the Paducah, from Philadelphia for Tompkinsville.

Nov. 14.-The Scorpion, from Sento Demingo City for San Juan.

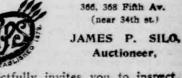
BORGIUM'S HORSES ATTRACT CROWD.

Group in Fifth-ave. Window Shows the

Steeds of Diomedes. A large group of horses in bronze attracted many A large group of norses in bronze attracted many spectators yesterday afternoon to the window of the Gorham Company, at 25th-st and 5th-ave. The group represents "The Horses of Diomedes Stam-peded by Hercules." It is the work of Gutzon

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DR. COLTON'S SPECIFIC REMEDY.

EDWARD G. COLTON, M. D., Specialist in Extracting Teeth with Nitrous Oxide Gea. \$11 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

and placed on exhibition in this city yesterday for the first time in honor of horse show week. In this group is represented an episode in the eighth labor of Hercules undertaken at the command of his taskmaster, Erystheus. The Thracian king. Diomedes, had taught his horses to eat human flesh, and when their daily meal of strangers

peded by Hercules. It is the work of Guissian Borgium, the sculptor, and received a gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where the at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where the model was shown.

It was cast recently by the Gorham Company closely bunched, in a gallop over the hills of Thraca.